



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PAKISTAN

COUNTRY PROFILE

2009



USAID education programs promote student learning in some of Pakistan's most remote regions by training teachers in participatory learning, increasing parental involvement, and supporting infrastructure improvements for schools. (Photo: Masako Imaoka/On Asia)

IMPACT AT A GLANCE

- From 2002 to 2007, approximately 42 percent of government primary school teachers in two underserved regions were trained in improved teaching skills.
- The tuberculosis case detection rate increased from 28 percent (2003) to 70 percent (2007).
- USAID's work rebuilding livelihoods has contributed to a 45 percent overall rise in agriculture income in the earthquake-affected regions.

OVERVIEW

The goal of U.S. assistance to Pakistan is to tangibly improve the well-being of Pakistanis through partnerships with the government, non-governmental groups, the private sector and the people of Pakistan in



fulfilling their vision of a democratic and prosperous country. The U.S. government re-opened the USAID mission in Islamabad in 2002. Since then, USAID has provided more than \$3.4 billion (including Emergency Economic Assistance) to support economic growth, education, health, good governance, earthquake reconstruction assistance, as well

as humanitarian assistance.

PROGRAMS

INVESTING IN PEOPLE: EDUCATION

USAID's programs support efforts to educate teachers, foster education policy reforms, improve school enrollment and outcomes, provide facilities in schools and expand basic literacy skills. Increased access to quality education enhances opportunities for Pakistanis. USAID also provides scholarships to thousands of needy and talented students to complete degrees in Pakistan and the United States in areas that are critical for Pakistan's political and economic stability.

INVESTING IN PEOPLE: HEALTH

Pakistan's health indicators are among the worst in the world. USAID programs supplement governmental and non-governmental efforts to provide basic health care. They help decrease the incidence of tuberculosis, eradicate polio, and reach communities vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Additional programs focus on improving maternal and child health.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES

USAID's efforts help businesses development, and improve agricultural productivity and energy sector rehabilitation. Continued, broad-based economic progress is essential to maintain and enhance Pakistan's political and economic stability. Through programs fostering job growth and solid economic development, USAID engages the segments of the country's poorest population. For example, in Baluchistan, USAID taught farmers agricultural techniques that enabled over 119,000 people to increase their incomes by an average of 23 percent.

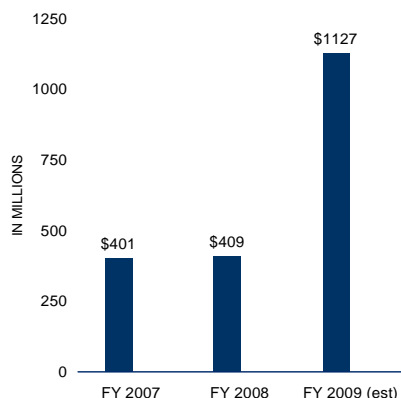


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COUNTRY PROFILE CONTINUED

USAID ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN



For more information, see the
FY2009 Congressional Budget Justification
<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/>

Funding Sources: Child Survival and Health Funds,
Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds,
and PL 480 Title II Food Aid

GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

USAID strengthens Pakistan's national and provincial assemblies with technical assistance, training, and resource centers, and supports local governments by enhancing their ability to deliver better public services. These programs focus on supporting a democratic society through accountable governance involving citizens' input, laying a foundation for continued political stability. In the 2008 general elections, USAID trained and deployed nearly 20,000 domestic election monitors, reaching approximately 30 percent of all polling stations.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION

The October 2005 earthquake caused massive loss of life and damage in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir region. Following its support for relief efforts, USAID has transitioned to a recovery and reconstruction program. The program rebuilds schools and health facilities, trains public health workers and district education officials, and restores and improves livelihoods. USAID's work rebuilding livelihoods has contributed to a 45 percent rise in agriculture income in the regions affected by the 2005 earthquake.

NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE

From 2002 to 2007, the U.S. government's Emergency Economic Assistance Agreements provided balance of payments, budget, and policy reform support to the Government of Pakistan during a time of economic hardship and political strain. Since 2008, these funds have complemented USAID-managed development programs to directly improve the health, education, and economic opportunities for Pakistanis. In 2008 and 2009, conflict displaced more than 2 million individuals from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and NWFP. In response, USAID provided more than \$123 million in humanitarian assistance to affected populations through USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and USAID's Office of Food for Peace. The funds supported the provision of emergency relief commodities and food assistance, and programs for health, nutrition, shelter, protection, livelihood recovery, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

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On behalf of the American people, the U.S. government has provided humanitarian assistance and economic development to those in need since 1947 when the Marshall Plan was created.